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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/669,378	09/25/2003	Byoung Ho Lim	049128-5134	3377		
9629	7590 02/10/2005		EXAM	EXAMINER		
MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP			DUONG	DUONG, TAI V		
	SYLVANIA AVENUE NW ON, DC 20004		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
	,		2871			
		DATE MAILED: 02/10/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary			Application	ı No.	Applicant(s)	u.		
			10/669,378	J	LIM, BYOUNG H	0		
		ļ	Examiner		Art Unit			
			Tai Duong		2871			
The MA Period for Reply	ILING DATE of this commu	nication appe	ears on the	cover sheet with	the correspondence a	ddress		
THE MAILING - Extensions of time after SIX (6) MON' - If the period for reportal in NO period for reportal in NO period for reportal in NO period for reply with Any reply received	D STATUTORY PERIOD DATE OF THIS COMMUN may be available under the provision THS from the mailing date of this com ply specified above is less than thirty oly is specified above, the maximum shin the set or extended period for rep by the Office later than three months adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	NICATION. ns of 37 CFR 1.136 nmunication. (30) days, a reply obtained will statutory period will ly will, by statute, of	6(a). In no ever within the statut ill apply and will cause the applic	ory minimum of thirty expire SIX (6) MONTI cation to become ABA	oly be timely filed (30) days will be considered time HS from the mailing date of this of NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status				•				
1) Respons	ive to communication(s) fi	led on						
2a) ☐ This action	• •	2b)⊠ This a	=	n-final.				
,	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Cla	ims							
4a) Of the 5)	Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. Claim(s) 9-13 is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1, 3-6 and 8 is/are rejected. Claim(s) 2 and 7 is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.							
Application Paper	's							
10)⊠ The draw Applicant Replacem	ification is objected to by to ing(s) filed on <u>25 Septemb</u> may not request that any object tent drawing sheet(s) including or declaration is objected	oer 2003 is/ar ection to the d ng the correction	re: a)⊠ ad Irawing(s) be on is require	e held in abeyanc d if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).) is objected to. See 37 C	FR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35	U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 								
Attachment(s)								
	erson's Patent Drawing Review osure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 o			Paper No(s)	mmary (PTO-413) Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PT -	O-152)		

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Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Korea on 10/05/02. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the Korean application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 5, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ono et al (US 5,847,781) in view Song (US 6,038,002).

Ono et al disclose in Figs. 1 and 2 a liquid crystal display (LCD) panel comprising a plurality of gate lines GL and data lines DL formed on a substrate; a plurality of pixel electrodes ITO1 receiving data signals; a semiconductor layer AS formed along a direction of each of the data lines at a lower part of the data lines; and a plurality of light-shielding patterns SKD formed along the direction of the data lines; the light-shielding patterns and the gate including the same materials; a protective film PSV1 including inorganic insulating material to cover the data line, and source and drain electrodes of a thin film transistor TFT wherein each of the light-shielding patterns SKD overlap opposing edges of the data line DL and the semiconductor layer AS (col. 6, line 16 - col. 7, line 35). As to claims 1, 3, 5 and 6, the only difference between the LCD panel of Ono and that of the instant claims is the pixel electrodes receiving data signals having different polarities from each other. However, Song discloses that it was known to

employ pixel electrodes receiving data signals having different polarities from each other (col. 8, lines 36-43). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to employ pixel electrodes receiving data signals having different polarities from each other in Ono's panel for offsetting crosstalks, as disclosed by Song.

As to claim 8, Song discloses that the protective layer can be made of an *inorganic* or *organic* insulating material (col. 4, lines 24-26). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to employ the protective layer made of an inorganic or organic insulating material because these insulating materials are art-recognized equivalents for the same purpose, as disclosed by Song.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ono et al and Song as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Yamazaki et al.

Claim 4 additionally recites the light-shielding patterns include at least one of aluminum, aluminum-neodymium, and copper. Yamazaki et al disclose that it was known to employ gate lines including aluminum or copper (col. 18, lines 19-23). Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to employ in the LCD panel cited in the above rejection of claim 3 light-shielding patterns including aluminum or copper because these materials are art-recognized equivalents for the same purpose, as disclosed by Yamazaki et al.

Claims 2 and 7 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

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Claims 2 and 7 would be allowed over the prior art of record because none of the prior art discloses or suggests a LCD panel having structure as recited in claim 1 in combination with the feature "wherein a width of the semiconductor layer is larger than a width of the data line" (claim 2) or the feature "wherein the light-shielding patterns are separated from the pixel electrode by about 1 µm, and a first one of the light-shielding patterns is separated from a second one of the light-shielding patterns by about 4 µm" (claim 7).

Claims 9-13 are allowed over the prior art of record because none of the prior art discloses a method of fabricating a liquid crystal display panel, comprising the steps of: forming a gate electrode, a gate line, and *individual first and second light-shielding patterns* on a substrate; forming a gate insulating film on the substrate to cover the gate electrode, the gate line, and the individual first and second light-shielding patterns; forming a semiconductor layer on the gate insulating film *to partially overlap* the *individual first and second light-shielding patterns* and second light-shielding patterns and the semiconductor layer, a source electrode that is connected to the data line, and a drain electrode that faces the source electrode with the semiconductor layer therebetween; forming a protective film having a contact hole that exposes a portion of the drain electrode; and forming a plurality of pixel electrodes on the protective film, wherein *adjacent ones of the pixel electrodes receive pixel voltages having different polarities*.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Tai Duong at telephone number (571) 272-2291.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

02/05

TOANTON
PRIMARY EXAMINER